

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George R. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, deposes and swears that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Sunday Bee, published during the month ending January 1, 1896, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	17,446	2. Total number of copies distributed	15,100
3. Total number of copies sold	14,448	4. Total number of copies not sold	2,652
5. Total number of copies returned	13,725	6. Total number of copies not returned	3,375
7. Total number of copies destroyed	14,425	8. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,021
9. Total number of copies lost	13,725	10. Total number of copies not lost	3,721
11. Total number of copies stolen	13,725	12. Total number of copies not stolen	3,721
13. Total number of copies burned	13,725	14. Total number of copies not burned	3,721
15. Total number of copies damaged	13,725	16. Total number of copies not damaged	3,721
17. Total number of copies missing	13,725	18. Total number of copies not missing	3,721
19. Total number of copies found	13,725	20. Total number of copies not found	3,721
21. Total number of copies recovered	13,725	22. Total number of copies not recovered	3,721
23. Total number of copies returned	13,725	24. Total number of copies not returned	3,721
25. Total number of copies destroyed	13,725	26. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,721
27. Total number of copies lost	13,725	28. Total number of copies not lost	3,721
29. Total number of copies stolen	13,725	30. Total number of copies not stolen	3,721
31. Total number of copies burned	13,725	32. Total number of copies not burned	3,721
33. Total number of copies damaged	13,725	34. Total number of copies not damaged	3,721
35. Total number of copies missing	13,725	36. Total number of copies not missing	3,721
37. Total number of copies found	13,725	38. Total number of copies not found	3,721
39. Total number of copies recovered	13,725	40. Total number of copies not recovered	3,721
41. Total number of copies returned	13,725	42. Total number of copies not returned	3,721
43. Total number of copies destroyed	13,725	44. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,721
45. Total number of copies lost	13,725	46. Total number of copies not lost	3,721
47. Total number of copies stolen	13,725	48. Total number of copies not stolen	3,721
49. Total number of copies burned	13,725	50. Total number of copies not burned	3,721
51. Total number of copies damaged	13,725	52. Total number of copies not damaged	3,721
53. Total number of copies missing	13,725	54. Total number of copies not missing	3,721
55. Total number of copies found	13,725	56. Total number of copies not found	3,721
57. Total number of copies recovered	13,725	58. Total number of copies not recovered	3,721
59. Total number of copies returned	13,725	60. Total number of copies not returned	3,721
61. Total number of copies destroyed	13,725	62. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,721
63. Total number of copies lost	13,725	64. Total number of copies not lost	3,721
65. Total number of copies stolen	13,725	66. Total number of copies not stolen	3,721
67. Total number of copies burned	13,725	68. Total number of copies not burned	3,721
69. Total number of copies damaged	13,725	70. Total number of copies not damaged	3,721
71. Total number of copies missing	13,725	72. Total number of copies not missing	3,721
73. Total number of copies found	13,725	74. Total number of copies not found	3,721
75. Total number of copies recovered	13,725	76. Total number of copies not recovered	3,721
77. Total number of copies returned	13,725	78. Total number of copies not returned	3,721
79. Total number of copies destroyed	13,725	80. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,721
81. Total number of copies lost	13,725	82. Total number of copies not lost	3,721
83. Total number of copies stolen	13,725	84. Total number of copies not stolen	3,721
85. Total number of copies burned	13,725	86. Total number of copies not burned	3,721
87. Total number of copies damaged	13,725	88. Total number of copies not damaged	3,721
89. Total number of copies missing	13,725	90. Total number of copies not missing	3,721
91. Total number of copies found	13,725	92. Total number of copies not found	3,721
93. Total number of copies recovered	13,725	94. Total number of copies not recovered	3,721
95. Total number of copies returned	13,725	96. Total number of copies not returned	3,721
97. Total number of copies destroyed	13,725	98. Total number of copies not destroyed	3,721
99. Total number of copies lost	13,725	100. Total number of copies not lost	3,721

Net sales, 501,649.

Daily average, 1,352.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of Feb., 1896.

(Seal) N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

The republican party has presidential timber enough to make up the states of all the different parties and use nothing but first-class material, then.

Colts P. Huntington has a most convenient memory. The facility with which he forgets disagreeable incidents in his career is equalled only by his ability to remember points that can be turned in his favor.

The closing of the teacher's training school has left the city with several high-priced teachers on its payroll too many. The school board must reduce its top-heavy teachers' salary list to something like natural proportions.

Mississippi has established an educational qualification for the suffrage in that state, but judging from the free silver resolutions just enacted by the senate the change has had no perceptible effect upon Mississippi democrats.

After adjusting prices for the coming season, members of the plate glass trust agreed that the outlook through their product was much brighter—a statement which under the circumstances must be quite transparent to everybody.

Ex-consul Waller is once more a free man. The United States has been given an example of the diplomatic courtesy of the French, and Mr. Waller has learned by bitter experience that it is dangerous to trifle with the authorities of Madagascar.

Chauncey Depew has declined an invitation to speak before the law students of the Kansas State university. There must be a shortage in the Kansas crop of law students or Chauncey would never have declined an opportunity to spread the gospel of Depew.

The Omaha platform is being endorsed somewhere almost daily nowadays. The next populist national platform, however, will be known as the St. Louis platform, and Omaha, after the convention, will lose the small measure of advertising it has been securing in this connection.

Householders and consumers of ice generally will disapprove of the action of leading dealers in forming a trust for the purpose of maintaining high prices. Be it said to the credit of a few dealers that they refused to join the pool. The people will find them out and their reward will be ample.

Should the government subsidize a Pacific cable company on condition merely that charges on private telegrams should not exceed 35 cents a word to Hawaii, and \$1.25 a word to China and Japan, no household could afford to be without direct connection by special wire with Honolulu, Tokio, Hong-Kong and Tien-Tsin.

Omaha will note with gratification the fact that the retail merchants of Council Bluffs and the Northern Iowa Press association have warmly endorsed the projected Transmississippi exposition. The fact is that the people of Iowa have been quick to grasp the importance of the enterprise, while the press of Nebraska, generally speaking, has not yet become imbued with an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking and what it means to the state.

One of the Vanderbilts once achieved a lasting reputation by applying a vigorous epithet to the public from which his fortune was derived. Now Mr. Huntington, in reply to the question whether he is indifferent to public opinion, asserts that he is satisfied if one man thinks well of him and that one man is C. P. Huntington. If that is all that is required to satisfy him, Huntington ought to be the most contented man in the world. But somehow or other his actions sadly belie his words.

Iowa veterans are very sensibly opposed to the proposed appropriation of state money for the erection of monuments to Iowa regiments on southern battle fields. If they want to pay for monuments there are plenty of appropriate sites for them without going outside of their own state. The great monument in course of construction at Des Moines is just as much if not more of a testimonial to the bravery of Iowa's fallen heroes than if it had been erected at Atlanta or Vicksburg or some other distant city.

AS TO FREE PORTS.

The question of establishing free ports in the United States, as proposed in a bill some time ago introduced into congress, will probably receive consideration at the present session. The advocates of the policy are very earnest in their belief that it would be found highly beneficial and will continue to urge it until decisive action by congress can be had. It appears that the plan of Mr. Austin Corbin, who is the most active champion of the free port idea, of establishing such a port at Port Pond Bay, Long Island, is meeting with strong opposition from manufacturers in Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island. The main purpose of Mr. Corbin's proposed free port is the accommodation of manufacturers who desire to manufacture in bond for export, with the privilege of selling their products in the United States upon payment of duties, so that they will have the option of both markets. It is an extension of the existing bonded warehouse system already applied to certain manufacturers, but under restrictions that are a greater expense and inconvenience than those that would be experienced in a free port. It is stated that it is specifically on this question of accommodating manufacturers for export that objection is made to the free port, some Long Island manufacturers not wishing to move to Port Pond Bay, or to have their competitors enjoy better facilities there. This opposition, however, should not count for much if it can be demonstrated that a free port would have results generally beneficial.

Those who would acquaint themselves with the nature and operation of the free port system will find the desired information in the volume of consular reports for February, just issued. This contains reports from American consuls at the free ports of Hamburg, Bremen and Copenhagen, that of the consul at Hamburg being a very thorough statement of the conditions there. In regard to the benefits to the commerce of Hamburg from its free port, the consul says that from the beginning of its existence up to 1888 its trade and population steadily increased and it had grown to be one of the most important of the world's ports. "That the value and importance of its trade," says the report, "is largely due to its original free port advantages and attractions there is scarcely a doubt. The very fact that it was one of a limited number of free ports in the world gained for it a special notoriety as such, and, besides attracting imports for consumption, it attracted those for storage. The tide of trade may be said to have turned naturally in this direction from the very first by reason of the absence of artificial hindrances." The report further says that Hamburg has become the great door through which the German export is finding its way to the world's markets. There is no important manufacturer of Germany who has not a representative in Hamburg, and the same may be said of Bohemia and other industrial provinces of Austria and to some extent of Russia. The report from Bremen shows no less satisfactory results, while the free port of Copenhagen, opened less than two years ago, promises well.

Of course the conditions here, apart from the constitutional question as to whether free ports can be established in the United States, are in some important respects different from those abroad, but with the constitutional objection out of the way it does not appear that there would be any serious obstacle to the establishment of one or more American free ports, and we have no doubt that such a policy would be justified by the results.

FOR A DUTY ON TEA.

Representatives of the importers of tea have been before the committee on ways and means urging the restoration of the old duties on tea, which they argue, would at once give the treasury a considerable revenue and tend to improve the quality of the tea imported into this country, much of which they say is very inferior. According to one statement made to the committee the policy of the past twenty-five years has tended to fill the country with teas that cannot be shipped elsewhere, because the tea planters will send the inferior grades to the country that does not charge a duty. The explanation of this is that the planters can afford to sell their goods here for less than the amount of duty which they would have to pay to get them into other countries. This may appear somewhat incredible to those not familiar with the trade, but all the importers agree that it is the case. What they ask is a specific duty of 10 to 25 cents a pound, which they say would have the effect to revive the tea business and also to improve the quality of that article coming into the country, it being now difficult for them to get good tea at any price.

A specific duty of 10 to 25 cents a pound on tea—the importers say that an ad valorem duty would create, if possible, a worse state of affairs than exists at present—would yield a revenue of about \$15,000,000 per annum, and it is argued that such a duty would not be appreciably felt by consumers. But it is absolutely certain that a proposition to restore tea to the dutiable list would encounter a very vigorous opposition from the consumers of that article and the party responsible for imposing the duty would be very sure to suffer in popularity. It is not at all probable, therefore, that the ways and means committee has in contemplation placing a duty on tea, and it is entirely safe to say that if it should submit a proposition of this kind to the house it would be very promptly and decisively rejected. There is no necessity for going to the breakfast table for objects from which to raise revenue, at least at present. The emergency bill passed by the house would, if enacted, supply all the revenue immediately required by the government, while it would at the same time have the effect to improve the condition of American industries. If that measure cannot become law the republicans of the house may very properly and very wisely let the question of more

revenue remain for future determination. They have done their duty and are not called upon to consider any new expedients and certainly not to make any departure which might cause the party loss of popularity.

EDGAR W. NYE.

American humor lost one of its brightest and most entertaining exponents in the death of Edgar W. ("Bill") Nye, and there will be a universal feeling of regret that this quaint humorist, who made more people laugh than any of his contemporaries, will contribute no more to the pleasure of mankind. During the ten or twelve years in which Bill Nye has been known to the public he enjoyed a popularity almost, if not quite, as great as that of the foremost of his predecessors in the realm of humor, Artemus Ward (Charles F. Browne). His contributions to the newspapers constituted a feature that was sought by hosts of people, and their peculiar style and quaint conceits gave measurable delight to all classes. This is not the place for an analysis of Nye's humor, but it may be said of it that it was always genial, sunny and inoffensive—the reflection of a bright and kindly nature. Nye found his inspiration in the west, as did nearly all of the best American humorists, and perhaps he never did anything better than the contributions to the Boomerang, which first brought him into public notice. In his later work he refined his humor, but what he wrote as editor of the paper at Laramie will perhaps be longest preserved. If the man who causes people to laugh is a benefactor, then Edgar W. Nye deserves to be so regarded. Certainly he must be given a prominent place among those who contributed liberally to human happiness.

BROADEN THE EXPOSITION PROGRAM.

The board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition association is entitled to commendation for the progress it has made toward securing the co-operation of our congressional delegation and the endorsement of the exposition by the legislature of Iowa. There seems to be imminent danger, however, that the members of the board may fail to give full scope to the great enterprise which they are seeking to promote. It should be constantly borne in mind that the proposed exposition is to be not an Omaha exposition nor a Nebraska fair, but an exposition representing the whole transmississippi region, covering the greater half of the continent. Omaha is not holding an exposition for the twenty-four states and territories this side of the Mississippi, but the people of those states through their representatives have selected Omaha as the most available location for an exhibition of their vast and varied resources and products. The general supervision of such an exposition should not be monopolized by a purely local board. To enlist the active interest and full participation of the people of the transmississippi states, the program must be broadened.

In our judgment this can be best accomplished by a board of commissioners appointed by the president of the United States or by the governors of the respective states and territories. Such a commission would occupy very much the same relation to the exposition company that the State Board of Agriculture occupies to the Omaha Speed and Fair association. While in the very nature of things the brunt of the work of financing and supervising would devolve upon the managers of the Omaha corporation, the board of state commissioners would render invaluable service in helping to formulate the general plans and features of the exposition and in arranging for the special wants of the different states and cities.

A board of state commissioners would, moreover, exert a far-reaching influence in promoting appropriations for state buildings and state exhibits. In this respect the vice presidents appointed for each state by the Omaha corporation would, we fear, prove inadequate. These vice presidents can and should co-operate with the commissioners, but having no recognized authority to represent anybody's wishes except the corporation which named them, they could not expect to have the same standing at home that men duly commissioned by the national or state executive would have.

Another advantage to be derived from a board of state commissioners lies in the interest which from the outset will be manifested in every transmississippi state and territory in its personnel and the consequent general discussion of the project by the press in general, and more particularly in the localities where the appointees reside.

From the strictly local standpoint whatever will contribute to the success of the exposition, whatever agencies will increase the number and variety of exhibits and add to the attendance, in fact, whatever divests it of the character of a purely Omaha or Nebraska affair and goes toward making it of interstate and international magnitude will redound to the advantage of this city and state and incidentally enhance the reputation of its projectors and local managers.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HARTER'S SUICIDE.

The suicide of ex-congressman M. D. Harter will cause surprise and regret to all who have any knowledge of him and from Ohio to the Atlantic coast the few men are better known to business and political circles. Mr. Harter was a representative in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses from the Fourteenth district of Ohio, and gained a national reputation as an advocate of free trade and a sound currency. The fact that he was a successful manufacturer gave especial significance to his advocacy of free trade, and no man on the democratic side was more freely quoted than he by the anti-protection organs. His speeches showed thorough familiarity with the subject, and he was regarded by the democrats as an authority, enjoying the confidence, among others, of Mr. Cleveland. As an

advocate of sound currency in opposition to the free coinage of silver he also acquired prominence, and his contributions to the currency debates in congress were among the ablest that were made. At the end of his term in the last congress he removed from Ohio to Philadelphia, continuing his manufacturing business at that city. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability and his death by his own hand was a most sad ending of a useful life.

THE SUEZ CANAL PROJECT.

A favorable report has been made by the house committee on railways and canals on the bill directing the secretary of war to cause accurate surveys, examinations and final estimates of cost to be made for a ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic, wholly within the territory of the United States. It is very probable that the measure will pass the house at the present session and possibly the senate also, in which event the survey can be commenced during the current year.

It will be some years, perhaps a generation, before the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the seaboard is undertaken, but that there will be such a waterway in time, if it be found feasible to construct it, there can be no doubt. The development of the country will demand it, and when the demand becomes imperative the energy and enterprise of the American people will respond to it. The international waterways convention last year appointed a joint commission of inquiry composed of representatives of the United States and Canada, with a view to co-operation by the two governments in carrying out the proposed enterprise.

The bill in congress, however, contemplates making the project wholly American. There is a feeling that the utilization of Canadian territory must not be seriously thought of, that what is wanted is a waterway connecting the lakes and the Atlantic entirely within our own territory. The house committee is manifestly in sympathy with this view and the fact that the contemplated surveys are entrusted to the direction of the War department is assurance that a waterway of sufficient capacity to transport the tonnage of the lakes to the sea will naturally constitute the greatest possible bulwark for the defense of our northern border. The Dominion government seems favorable to a ship canal within its territory from the inland waters to the seaboard, because of its availability for the transportation of war ships to the interior in case of need, and such a project it is believed may be undertaken in the not remote future. If so it would emphasize the desirability of an American waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic.

But the most persuasive argument for such a waterway is in the commercial benefits that would be derived from it. It is this which appeals most strongly to the producers of the northwest, who are believed to be practically unanimous in favor of the project. It is urged in advocacy of a ship canal such as contemplated that it would effect a most material saving in the cost of transportation, affording our producers a decided advantage in the foreign markets. The importance of this cannot well be overestimated, especially in view of the growing competition of countries that have cheaper land and labor than we have. There appears to be little doubt as to the feasibility of constructing a ship canal, but it would be a very costly enterprise, estimates varying from \$100,000,000 to three times that amount. The cost, however, will not defeat the project whenever the American people are convinced of its necessity.

Associated Press Dispatches from Washington make the announcement that the statue of Father Marquette, contributed by the state of Wisconsin to the collection of monuments in Statuary hall, adjoining the rotunda, in the capitol building, was received last Wednesday and will soon be in place ready for unveiling. Father Marquette is represented in the garb of the Jesuits standing with a map of Wisconsin in his left hand, while his right hand is grasping his priestly robe. The placing of this statue by the side of those of Ethan Allen, Thomas Jefferson, Nathaniel Greene and other revolutionary heroes, and men who in more recent years have achieved national renown, would seem to indicate that in spite of fanatical contention of sectarian agitators by neither creed nor station, is a man who has rendered distinguished services to America barred out from the Wall of American heroes.

When the Douglas street bridge was being constructed The Bee pointed out the mutual advantages that must necessarily follow its completion, not only to Omaha, but to Council Bluffs as well. These benefits have long been felt. Now the public-spirited men of the Bluffs are moving for a paved bicycle path on Broadway from the bridge leading up into the city. It is argued that such improvement will attract thousands of wheelmen from Omaha during the season and be of direct pecuniary advantage to the shopkeepers of Council Bluffs. No one can gainsay the fact. Simply as an investment the proposed improvement would pay well.

A Chicago paper descends on the wastefulness of litigation and suggests that it would be an immense saving all around if the laws were so amended as to take away the right of appeal in petty cases and making the decision of the trial court in such cases final. The fact seems to be overlooked that most of our legislation is made by lawyers and that lawyers are the ones who profit by protracted litigation. So long as the majority of our legislative solons belong to the legal profession the chances will be small that they will do anything to set limits upon their own fees.

When the secretary of the State Board of Irrigation was appointed to the position of city engineer of Omaha he announced that he would relinquish the less remunerative office as soon as he was able to clear up the work that had accumulated on the hands of the

irrigation board. Up to date there has been no sign of any resignation. The secretary evidently labors under the impression that his successor will not be as competent as he to pass upon irrigation claims or to draw two salaries at one time.

The semi-centennial celebration of Iowa's statehood at Burlington, for which preparations are in progress, will no doubt be appropriate to the occasion and creditable to the great state which has evolved out of such small beginnings fifty years ago. As the neighbor of Iowa and a sharer in its prosperity Nebraska will extend its most sincere congratulations. Iowa has just grounds to feel proud of its record as a state.

Whatever congress decides to do with the Pacific railroad debt, no settlement should be made or permitted that does not insure the operation of the Union and Central Pacific roads under a single management. The extortionate charges maintained for the purpose of diverting traffic from this direct route to the Southern Pacific for the benefit of the Huntington syndicate should be forever abolished.

Nebraska is capable of raising enough sugar beets to keep more than 100 beet sugar factories in operation. The two factories that we already have have never experienced any difficulty in finding a lucrative market for their product. The invitation to capitalists to invest in the Nebraska beet sugar industry could not be made much more tempting or promising of sure returns.

The bible tells us of people trying to make bricks without straw, but now people are making bricks without clay. The new bricks hail from Kansas. They are said to be made of straw and wood pulp and to be specially adapted for use as street pavements. A paper city may some day consist of a city paved with paper and built of paper.

"The St. Louis convention will be a highly interesting gathering," remarks one of our contemporaries with reference to the republican national convention. Of course it will. It will place in nomination the next president of the United States, and any gathering that does that is always mighty interesting.

One Distinguishing Feature.

Attention Globe.

The only difference we have been able to find between literary people and those who are not, is that literary people are easier victims for book agents.

There Are Others on Foot.

Chicago Tribune.

The accident insurance company which is offering special inducements to bicyclists is making a great mistake. It should devote its attention to people who have to walk.

Unjust Discrimination.

Indianapolis Journal.

The increase of rates on accident insurance policies issued to bicycle riders may be all right, but what the riders would like to know is the cause of this discrimination against them. Are not the pedestrians just as much subject to just as great risks from the wheels?

Great Is the Norseman.

New York World.

If the north pole was not to be found by an American, it is a matter of satisfaction that the discoverer should be a Norwegian. Next to the Phoenicians the Norse have been the world's greatest seafaring race, and it is not absolutely certain that they did not discover America.

Hysterical Pretences.

Philadelphia Press.

The Spanish newspaper that goes off into hysterics over lynching in the United States should remember that congress and the president don't authorize them, while the Cortes and the government of Spain were directly responsible for the injustices of the late Cuban war, and apparently expect Weyler to carry on a war of extermination at present.

A Speck of Trouble.

Minneapolis Journal.

The sending of 20,000 additional troops into South Africa by the British government, taken in connection with the threat of that government to consolidate all South Africa, would seem to indicate that the British government is determined to see if Emperor William's declared purpose to protect German interests in Africa amounts to anything. The German government yet stands firm in its insistence upon the independence of the Transvaal republic.

Cathode Rays on Shoddy.

Indianapolis Journal.

Among the heated heads in the tariff bill in case which relate to the waste, rags, and other terms represent low grades of wool which are used to adulterate higher grades in the manufacture of cheap and shoddy goods. During the last year of the McKinley law we imported of these articles 210,404 pounds; during the first year of the present tariff we imported of the same articles 17,666,553 pounds.

Fireproof Buildings.

Globe-Democrat.

Philadelphia had a costly fire the other day among buildings constructed of iron and stone, but their contents were entirely destroyed in a very short time. The architect may say that a real fireproof building is provided with shutters closed in iron. Its beams are of iron or steel cast in non-combustible materials, the floors are of tile and the partition walls are of brick and stone. Elevator shafts are lined with brick and have automatic caps and doors, and skylights are protected from offering a sudden point of draft. The buildings destroyed in Philadelphia fell far short of these requirements, and while fireproof in name, were not so in reality.

Theological Tar and Feathers.

New York Times.

A "divine healer" out in Nebraska has just received a coat of tar and feathers from the ungrateful farmers among whom he was working a series of "miracles," which seem to have consisted chiefly in breaking up families hitherto united, and in teaching foolish women that religion and hysteria are the same thing. Without going so far as to commend the impulsive Nebraskans for resorting, in a theological controversy, to arguments so distinctly ad hominem as tar and feathers, still one can hardly refrain from indignation without much difficulty, and it will be decidedly interesting to see whether the "scientists" can effect the evanishment of his new suit by denying its existence.

Republicans for Sound Money.

Globe-Democrat.

"The republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of the country as to contemplate with patience or without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among the people. It can be relied upon for the future as in the past to supply the country with the best money ever known, gold, silver and paper, good the world over." This is an extract from the speech made by ex-governor McKinley at the Lincoln birthday meeting in Chicago. It shows that the Ohian is as distinctively and emphatically on the sound money side as nearly every other republican in the house. "The Reed congress," against free silver shows where every conspicuous republican stands. Undoubtedly every republican who has mentioned in connection with the nomination is on the right side of the financial issue.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Why Such Discipline Is of Benefit to the Public.

The following correspondence explains itself: MANSTRIFF, O., Feb. 14.—Mr. E. Rosewater, Editor of The Bee: Dear Sir: I am the enclosed leaflet is a copy of the Carter bill, now pending in congress, which aims to secure military training in the public schools. To make sure, I will tell you the educational blunder of the century, from which we cannot easily free ourselves when once the step is taken.

Will you join us in an effort to prevent such legislation? Your privilege through the press enables you to reach many readers. Your name appended to these three petitions, sent one to each of your United States senators and the other to your representative at Washington, cannot fail to add force to the protest which is going to come from all parts of the country.

May we depend upon your co-operation in this important matter? Respectfully,

FRANCIS W. LEITER.

Superintendent National Christian Temperance Union, Physical Culture Department.

OMAHA, Feb. 22.—Mrs. Frances Leiter, Mandel, O.: Dear Madam—Your letter enclosing copy of Senator Carter's bill has been on my desk for several days, but I had no time to give it consideration until this morning.

It strikes me that the bill is altogether too sweeping, but at the same time I must say I have been personally in favor of military drill in the higher grades of the public schools. In my judgment it would tend to improve the